

# Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3313

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital..... \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital..... \$300,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—  
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
Chen Kit Shan, Esq. W. Weston, Esq.  
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.  
Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN  
LONDON—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,  
Palmer & Co.  
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Butterly &  
Co.  
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Q.C., M.P.  
GEO. MINRO, Manager.

BANKERS—

Parra Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)  
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,  
Yokohama—D. Fraser, Manager,  
Shanghai—J. GALLOWAY, Manager,  
Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.  
With sub-Branch at Foochow.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money  
received on Deposit. Drafts issued.—Bills  
purchased and collected. Advances made on  
Securities or goods in neutral Godown. "Usual  
Bank-Agency business undertaken."

Interest for 12 months fixed per Cent.

6 " " 4 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 "

For Rates of Interest for other periods apply  
to the Manager.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1892.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH CALL OF ONE POUND (£1)  
per Share, making £3 in all, is payable  
on or before 8th December next, at the current  
rate of exchange.

When making payment, Shareholders will  
please send their provisional Certificates in  
order that they may be exchanged for permanent  
Certificates showing £3 paid up.

Residents at YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AMOY  
and FOOCHOW can pay at the Bank's Branches  
there.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1892.

1104

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGA-

TION COMPANIES' DEBENTURE

LOAN OF 1886.

12th INTEREST.

INTEREST DUE on BONDS of this LOAN

will be payable at the Offices of the Hong-  
kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and  
after the 1st December, 1892.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION,

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1892.

1150

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING, *per  
annum*, is being paid in Death Claims  
year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to  
wards of Seven Million pounds Sterling  
and have increased 50 per cent. in the  
last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced  
by more than double the number of new  
carefully selected lives.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Agents, Hongkong.

679-3

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 100,000, £83,533.33  
EQUAL TO..... \$13,200.00

RESERVE FUND..... \$13,200.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YEEU MOON, Esq.

LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMKI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1892.

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NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c., Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN JUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

140

KING WO CHEUNG.

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIPS' COMPA-  
DORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

Have for Sale a cargo of pure AKAIKI COAL

ex S.S. "LENNOX".

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at  
Kowloon Dock, reports that AKAIKI COAL  
GIVES TEN PER CENT BETTER  
RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever  
used.

For full particulars as to price, &c.,

Apply to KING WO CHEUNG.

No. 2, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1892.

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## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

AS we are about to CLOSE our BUSINESS  
Voluntarily in HONGKONG and CHINA,  
it is hereby notified that any Person or Persons  
having Claims against us should apply to the  
Undersigned for Payment before the 6th  
December, 1892; after that date no Claim will  
be entertained. Similarly, any Person or Persons  
indebted to the Firm must pay in such Due  
within the prescribed time.

JAIRAZHOY PEERHOY & CO.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1892. [179]

### CAUTION.

ALL SUMS PAID into the Office of the  
Hongkong Telegraph are received on  
PRINTED FORMS Signed by the Manager,  
and no other Person is authorised to receive  
the money. Payments made to unauthorized  
Persons, or not received on Printed Forms  
signed by the Manager cannot be held VALID.

R. FRASER-SMITH,

Editor and Proprietor,

Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1892.

[1106]

NOTICE.

THE Under-signed hereby give Notice that  
they will PROSECUTE any PERSON  
or PERSONS found BUYING or SELLING or  
POSSESSING CHINESE INDIA RUBBER  
SHOES fraudulently bearing the Trade Marks  
"LION" and "SCALE" of the NORTH  
BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY of EDINBURGH  
and LONDON.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

Bank Building,

Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1892.

[1106]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE LONG RANGE CUP and SPOONS  
will be Shot for TO-MORROW, the 3rd  
December. Range—700 and 1000 yards. Time,  
2:45 P.M.

ED. ROBINSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1892.

[1106]

THE NORTH AUSTRALIAN BUTCHER-  
ING COMPANY, SINGAPORE.

THIS Company butchers only AUSTRALIAN  
CATTLE (200 head arrive monthly  
by their Steamer "DARWIN"), and they now  
supply Steamers with their sea-stocks, &c. of  
AUSTRALIAN FRESH BEEF at the same  
price as Native Beef.

Orders, either for carcasses or smaller  
quantities, will receive immediate execution,  
and may be sent through Dubashes (*i.e.* Ships'  
Compradores) or direct to any of the given  
addresses.

ASK FOR AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND SEE  
THAT YOU GET IT.

OFFICES—14, Raffles Place, Singapore; Tele-  
phone No. 113.

BUTCHERING ESTABLISHMENT—Orchard Road;

Telephone No. 184.

CATTLE CAMP—New Harbour; Telephone No.

25.

Singapore, 1st September, 1892.

1900

THE MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIKE COAL is a  
BITUMINOUS COAL  
of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes  
it has been pronounced to be the best and the  
most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its  
export is increasing yearly, and the opinions  
expressed by several of the largest regular  
consumers are in testimony of the excellent  
qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages  
to Shippers' Owners and Captains, who coal their  
bunkers direct from the Under-signed:

FRESHNESS of the coal.

UNIFORMITY of quality.

FREEDOM from impurities.

Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.

Quick despatch.

BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA;  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1892.

[1106]

TAIKEIMA COLLIERIES COMPANY,  
MOJI.

THIS Company, having appointed the  
Under-signed AGENTS for their Coal,  
TAIKEIMA AKAIKI in Hongkong, they are  
prepared to supply Coal ex-Ship, ex-Godown, or  
tripped in Bunkers, at prices to be had on  
application.

Copies of Reports and Analysis to be seen in  
the Office of the Under-signed.

CHEE ON & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 21st and 22nd, Lee Yuen Street, East.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1892.

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### SAI-PANG COALS.

THE Under-signed begs to inform the Public  
that he has appointed HO-WO-LOONG  
as Agents in Hongkong for the Sale of the  
SAI-PANG COALS of the HONDO COAL MINES,  
Japan.

KONOMI TAKASUKE,  
Owner of the Hondo Coal Mine.

THE Under-signed are ready to supply  
any quantity with the quickest despatch.

HO-WO-LOONG,  
Agents for the Hondo Coal Mine.

No. 46 & 47, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1892.

[193]

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

CONFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS,  
with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,

2, Pedder's Hill

Hongkong, 6th November, 1892.

[1114]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,  
GEORGE BUILDINGS

(Nos. 13 and 14, Wyndham Street.)

MRS. GILCHRIST'S MANUFACTORIES



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1892.

land sales for 1889, 1890, and 1891 was \$1,910,769; in 1891, it was \$1,973,540; for 1888 it was only \$1,557,300, and in 1887 it was \$1,479,485. As already stated, the average revenue, including land sales, for the five years ending 1888 was \$1,207,407. As compared with this the revenue, excluding land sales, for 1891—which we are told was the year of terrible depression—was \$1,973,540, which shows an increase over the average, including land sales, for the five years ending 1888 of more than 50 per cent. So much for the past and present. As regards the coming year I should state in the first instance that the revenue, which has been put at \$1,963,360, has been estimated with great caution in view of the fact that we are about to contract a loan. It was obviously my duty in the face of that fact to be very careful that my estimate of revenue should be moderate, and practically certain of realisation. I have every confidence that it will be realised, and I shall be disappointed if it is not exceeded. But moderate as it is that estimate of revenue shows a surplus over the estimated ordinary expenditure. The estimated ordinary expenditure, however, is much larger than that of any previous year. As I stated when moving the first reading of the Bill, the Supply Bill for 1893 provides for loss on exchange of sum of \$77,651 in excess of the provision made in the Supply Bill for 1892. It also includes an entirely new item of \$40,000 to meet charges in connection with the proposed loan, a large provision for civil pensions by \$5,400, and a more liberal provision for Hospital expenses by \$7,421, and yet the estimate of revenue shows a surplus over expenditure which there is every reason to hope may be more than realised. Really, sir, I can see no ground for alarm and foreboding, but rather ground for satisfaction. But, say the unofficial members, the Colony must be in a bad way because your Excellency has said a loan is necessary. Certainly a loan is necessary, but does it follow that the Colony is in a bad way financially? Not at all. For what purpose is the loan required? Not for our ordinary expenditure but expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary. I should like to know in what country in the world it is found possible to construct extraordinary public works of the great magnitude of those now in progress in Hongkong out of current revenue. Has it been found possible hitherto in Hongkong itself? Certainly not. It has been found possible to bring them to their present point only by utilising the balances accruing from our previous loan. In the fact that we are about to do what would be done in similar circumstances—and properly done—in every country in the world. So far from the Colony being in a bad condition financially, I am of opinion that when due provision is made, as it should be made, for Public Works Extraordinary by a loan, the Colony will be in a better and a sounder position financially than it has ever been. But assuming for the sake of argument—although I do not admit it for a single moment—that the unofficial members are correct in their estimate of the financial position, what shall I then say of their action? They say, in fact, here is a magnificent Colony going to wreck and ruin, and we must try a most drastic remedy to save it, at all hazards. Quite so, and how do they propose to do it? Simply by reducing certain official salaries. A what amount will this reduction give them wherewith to save the Colony from financial ruin? Your Excellency will scarcely credit me when I tell you that the amount which this heroic remedy will place at their disposal for the salvation of the Colony will fall far short of the modest sum of \$6,000. The gross amount of the increase to salaries granted under the general scheme in 1891 was \$1,018,75. If this increase is taken away, the right of making remittances at 4/5, the drawing of pay while on leave at 4/5, and pensions at 4/5 to the dollar, which were withdrawn conditionally on the ground of his increase when the increase was granted, will as a matter of course have to be restored. I cannot state the exact extent to which the apparent gross saving will thereby be reduced, but it will be very considerable, and it is probable that the net saving would not exceed \$5,000 per annum; so that, according to that, the colony is sliding down a steep slope towards financial ruin, and its fatal course is to be arrested by the immediate reduction of certain salaries and the consequent saving of \$6,000 per annum. Was there ever a more important and lame conclusion? I am almost tempted to ask, can they really be so earnest? True, your Excellency intends to effect certain economies in salaries when opportunity offers by the occurrence of vacancies, but why? Because you consider the colony is on the road to ruin? Not at all; but because you consider, "you have more than once stated, that the Civil Service is over manned and the clerical service in some instances overpaid; and because wasteful and excessive expenditure is wrong in any circumstances whatever, and you will, at the earliest possible moment, without being guilty of a breach of good faith or without prejudice to vested interest, effect retrenchment. But if your Excellency concurred in the view which has been taken by the unofficial members of the financial position of the Colony what would your duty be then? Could you, sir, be content with the proposed reduction of certain official salaries producing only a saving of \$6,000 per annum? Would you have considered you had done your duty when you had funded this trap in the face of the Niagara of impending catastrophe? Certainly not. You would find it your duty to approach the subject in a serious and business-like manner. Obviously the effective remedy would be to recast our whole expenditure and revise the whole scheme of taxation and to consider whether some class of the community were not bearing a disproportionately light share of the general burden. I do not say that the necessarily for such action may never arise, but I do most emphatically deny that it has arisen or that there are any indications that it is impending or near at hand, and if unfortunately it should arrive your Excellency will meet it with measures which will be at once both equitable and adequate. We have heard a good deal lately about giving the unprivileged element a larger share in the government of the Colony, but those who favour that view cannot but deplore the action taken by the unofficial members on this occasion, for assuredly whatever else it may be done, it does not benefit any marked capacity for administration. They have in the first instance misjudged the financial position, and they have in the second instance been content to suggest a remedy which would be utterly inadequate. If their judgment of the position were correct it is almost superfluous for me to add that they could not possibly have chosen a more inopportune time for their ill-omened declaration. We are just about to go on the market for a loan, and their erroneous estimate of the position of the colony is eminently calculated to prejudice the credit of the colony. If our loan is floated on less advantageous terms than would otherwise have been obtainable, the colony will have to pay the unofficial members for it. I can only hope, sir, that the facts and figures I have quoted may serve in some measure to avert the natural consequences of their ill-advised action. It is my desire to treat the unofficial members with all possible courtesy and respect but I would have done wrong had I allowed that to interfere with my discharge of an imperative public duty, and there is no escape from the conclusion that in proposing the extreme step of reducing certain official salaries

they have made a proposal which as they have said themselves can be justified only by their conviction that the finances of the Colony are in a condition to call for such reduction, and which at the same time would have been ludicrously inadequate had their conviction been well founded. At the same time in so doing they have made a serious tactical blunder and they have done what in them lay to act at a singularly inopportune juncture in such a manner as to injure the credit of the Colony. For the reasons I have stated the Government will vote against the amendment.

Hon. C. P. Chater—I have listened with very great interest to the remarks of the hon. Colonial Secretary and there are one or two points which I should like to address to the Council upon. The first one is the statement in his speech to the effect that the salaries of the officials having been decided upon by the Secretary of State the officials were not going to reduce their salaries until the Secretary of State decided otherwise. Until the Secretary of State decided otherwise a second or two previous to the speech of the hon. Colonial Secretary the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce read out the very words of Lord Knutsford, wherein he distinctly states that the salaries were ratified on the understanding that they should be reconsidered year by year, that they should be reconsidered at the end of each year for the following year. I contend that it is ex parte what we have been doing. I contend that at the meeting of the Finance Committee these salaries were reconsidered and the majority in that Finance Committee decided that they should be reduced. The next point is that I would like to refer to with regard to what the hon. Colonial Secretary has said as to the future of the colony. He has told us that the shipping of the port has increased and will probably eclipse anything which hitherto has been the case here. He has furthermore gone into many details and drawn a very rosy picture indeed of the prospects of this colony. No man, I am sure, would be better pleased than I to see that picture realised, but at the same time I look upon the facts and figures. He has given a large number of figures and I have not been able to follow them up as closely as I should like, but I take what he has given me in the draft estimates for 1893, and I will first deal with the revenue. There the revenue for 1891 is given as \$2,016,000, for 1892 \$1,932,000—a decided falling off—and that of 1893 is estimated at \$1,966,000. Upon these figures I say that the revenue since 1891 has fallen off. But I go further, sir. The figures given for 1891 of \$1,966,000 are merely an estimate. He has taken the trouble to say that it is a very true estimate, as true as can be.

The Colonial Secretary—Cautious, I said.

Hon. C. P. Chater—But I contend that these estimates are very seldom, if ever, realised, and who can tell that this sum, which is less than 1891, and considerably less than 1891, will be realised? I doubt it, sir, though I sincerely hope that it will be. The next thing I come to is the expenditure. There, again, in the same draft estimates which have been handed to us I find the expenditure in 1891 to be \$1,419,000, in 1892 \$2,453,000, and in 1893 to be \$2,316,000. But, sir, in the figures before you, take into account the amount included for public works extraordinary, for that is an item which you can raise or lower as you please. You have for public works extraordinary \$83,000 in 1891 \$626,000 in 1892, and what have you for 1893—\$417,000. Take off the expenditure for public works extraordinary, and you have the ordinary expenditure in 1891 \$1,268,000, in 1892 \$1,723,000, and the estimate for 1893 \$1,800,000, which is more than either 1891 or 1892. Then again, sir, I have not been a great man on this Council, but, in the short while I have been here I scarcely expect a single meeting where we have not had financial minutes put before us by your Excellency. These are the estimates for 1891, and how much more has to be paid I cannot guess, but that we have a meeting of the Finance Committee after nearly every meeting of the Council there is no doubt. Only the other day we passed an immense vote for surplus expenditure for 1891. What shall we have to vote at the end of 1892 and 1893? I cannot say. Taking these facts into account we decided that the time had come when the fulfilment of the promise, the distinct promise made to us by Mr. (now Sir) Francis Fleming, by Sir William Fox Vesey, and confirmed by Lord Knutsford in the very words which were read out to you a few minutes ago, should be realised, and that is why we come before you and ask you to consider the matter and reduce the salaries to what they were in 1891. There is one other point which my hon. friend has reminded me of. The hon. Colonial Secretary has said that the return of \$60,000 and said that surely \$60,000 was not worth the unofficial members bugging about. But, sir, that is not all. We have asked that certain other items be reduced and putting them altogether it will amount to a largish sum.

The question was then put to the vote, the item being carried by the Unofficial Majority. The whole of the Estimates were similarly carried.

The Council adjourned until the 14th Dec.

## NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A Paris barometer is 4' feet 5 inches high. Germany's baby Princess has been christened Victoria Louise.

The Prince of Montenegro is showing symptoms of mental trouble.

In Ireland there are 40,000 mud cabins considering of but a single room.

Married couples in Norway are privileged to ride on railways at fare and a half.

The centenary of the passage of the first divorce law in France has just occurred.

The German troops in East Africa are to be reinforced by 5,000 additional soldiers.

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is on sale throughout Holland, under the title "De Neger Hart."

The French War Office has provided for the enrolment of between 6,000 and 7,000 bicyclists in war.

Some of the houses in Berlin are numbered with luminous figures, which are easily visible at night.

Slavery prevails all over Madagascar. There is no limit to it. Families can be sold into slavery for debt.

In Sweden and Norway it is a crime to make any profit on the sale of liquor. It must be dispensed at cost.

A monument to Millet has been unveiled at Cherbourg, France, with great ceremony, and is pronounced a fine work of art.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland formerly Mrs. Blair, is engaged in a newspaper war with her stepson, the present Duke of Dalcross.

A railroad 100 miles long is soon to be built across the Caucasus Mountains—the highest, table Caucasus of the antecedents.

A promising lad was taken to the Cardiff Infirmary not long ago to be relieved of fifty-three marbles which he had swallowed for "keeps."

A combined piano and organ is the invention of a Manchester musician, who is to send one of the instruments to the World's Fair.

In Paris the authorities are endeavoring to put a stop to the huge picture sales, constantly occurring, and at which many are swindled.

The proportionate number of blots in Russia is nearly double that of France, while the German population increases faster than that of any other country.

It is officially announced in Spain that the new commercial treaty between Spain and the United States, covering trade in the Antilles, is favorable to Spanish industries.

The Krupps have sent an agent to investigate the quality of iron-ore deposits in Labrador, whence they hope to get a cheaper supply than they now obtain in Spain.

France has a population of 38,218,000, comprising about 10,000,000 families, and of these 2,000,000 couples have no children, while 2,000,000 have only one child each.

Mr. Gladstone is threatened with lenticular cataract of the eye that was injured by a bullet at Chester in July last, but the disease has thus far made only slight progress.

A firm of women tea merchants in London owns in Ceylon an estate on which only women are employed as tasters, blenders, packers, etc.

According to intelligence received at Marseilles from Aden, the slave trade on the east coast of Africa is again increasing, owing to the high prices now offered for slaves.

The Pope is receiving numerous letters from prelates throughout Europe praying that Columbus shall be canonised. The letters have been referred to the Congregation of Rites.

A report comes from Kiffa that the Government has purchased all the railways in the south western part of Russia, and that the formal transfer will take place on January 1st.

A pneumatic tube connects Paris with Berlin. It is used for postal purposes, and makes it possible for a letter mailed in Paris to be delivered in Berlin in thirty-five minutes.

A receiptable for charity was erected in Kensal Green Cemetery, London.

A bandit was captured in Ceylon, and was tried and condemned to death.

The HONGKONG HOTEL—The most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STREAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

Under the Auspices of THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB,

and assisted by THE 1ST BATTERY SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

(By the courtesy of Lieut.-Colonel RAVENHILL,

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT,

(By the courtesy of Capt. J. MACCALLUM,

THE VICTORIA ENGLISH SCHOOL,

(By the courtesy of the HEADMASTER,

Mr. W. BRADWELL.)

Preserved by H.E. the Governor, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,

and under the distinguished Patronage of Major-General G. DIGBY BARKER, C.B., and Commodore BURY PALLISTER, R.N.

TO BE HELD IN THE THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,

THIS EVENING,

(FRIDAY, the 2nd December, 1892.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M.

Commencing at 9 o'clock prompt.

The splendid Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play Selections during the evening.

(By kind permission of Lt.-Col. RAVENHILL and Officers of the Regiment.)

The performance will include EXERCISES on the Horizontal Bar, Parallel Bars, and Vaulting Horse.

EXHIBITIONS OF LIGHT, MIDDLE and HEAVY weight Boxing, Single Stick, Quarterstaff, Batonet & Bayonet, Sword Exercise, Indian Club, Swinging, Dumb-bells and Musical Drums.

INDIAN WRESTLERS, PATHAN WAR DANCE, STATURE DANCE, HORPIPE, the CLOWN ACROATS BOB and NABOE, MARVELLOUS CONTORTIONS, by an UNIQUE GYMNOSTUS HUMANUS, etc.

Concluding with A NIGHT ATTACK ON A BRITISH BIVOUAC on the March to Cabul.

(Camp fire Songs—Mountain Artillery, Realistic Indian Guerrilla Warfare, Repulse of the Afghans, After the Battle.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Stalls ..... \$2.00

Back Seats ..... 1.00

Soldiers and Sailors ..... 50

Box stall at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Tickets may also be obtained from Staff Sgt. J. TENNANT,

Instructor to the Cub.

And from Members of the Committee.

Late Trans. REFRESHMENTS.

Hongkong, and December, 1892. [1177]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, and December, 1892. [1182]

DILIGENTIA LODGE

OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeiland Street, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, and December, 1892. [1187]

S.T. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeiland Street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1892. [1186]

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—11½ per cent.,  
sales and sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £7,10,  
paid up—11 percent, dis. sales and buyers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, sellers.  
The Bank of Chi-s, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$25, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—  
Founders' shares, \$20, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—14 per cent.,  
premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent.,  
premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent.,  
premium.

Union Insurance Society, of Canton—\$82 per  
share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$56 per  
share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 225 per share,  
sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per  
share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150  
per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$260  
per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$87 per share,  
buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—  
\$30, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—28  
per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—  
50 per cent, discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share,  
sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77  
per cent, premium, sales and sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$148 per share,  
sales and buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$23, sales and  
buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures  
—\$201.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company,  
Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$5 per  
share, sellers.

Fujun and Sungshi Dua Samantan Mining Co.—  
\$27 per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—30 cents  
per share, sales and buyers.

New Injuru Minin Co., Limited—\$24 per  
share, sales and buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—  
nominal.

Touqui Coal Mining Co.—\$110 per share,  
sales and buyers.

The Jelbu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—  
\$5.10 per share, sales and sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—5 cents  
per share, sales and sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—  
nominal.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150  
per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—  
\$35, nominal.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$151 per share,  
sellers.

Dakin, Crickshank & Co., Limited—\$2 per  
share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per  
share, sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—  
\$8 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—  
\$60, sales and sellers.

The West Point Building Co., Limited—\$42 per  
share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$21 per share,  
sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company—\$45 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,  
Limited—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$105 per share,  
sales and buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$68 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—  
\$68 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—  
\$33 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$41 per share,  
sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$21  
per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—  
\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—  
\$35 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 2/0

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/0

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0

Documentary Bills, at 4 months'  
sight ..... 2/0

On PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/47

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/57

On INDIA—

T. T. .... 221/4

On Demand ..... 220/4

On SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. .... 7/2

Private, to days' sight ..... 7/2

**VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT  
THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**

Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laube,  
M. E. Boxhall, Cony and Mrs. van  
Mr. M. J. Cass, Looper and maid,  
Capt. Clutterbuck, Fleet Surgeon Makor  
R. N.

Mr. G. Cox, Miss MacGowan,  
Captain Cunningham, Rev. J. McMoran,  
Mr. H. Edgar, Mr. Nicol and child,  
Mr. C. F. Evelyn, Mr. F. E. Savill,  
Mr. Geo. Fenwick, Mr. F. E. Shean,  
Mr. Thos. Howard, Mr. J. Walls,  
Mr. A. Kitton, Mr. and Mrs. Warren,

**VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT  
THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.**

Mr. H. Allen, Mr. E. S. Joseph,  
Mr. Beattie, Mr. & Mrs. W. MacLean,  
Mr. S. T. Benjamin, children and wife,  
Mr. Hart-Buck, Mr. D. F. McCarthy,  
Mr. E. K. Chaudier, R.N.,  
Rev. Ru. F. Cobbold, Mrs. D. E. MacCarthy,  
Mr. Cochane, and infant,  
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mr. Chas. C. Malach,  
Cohen, Mrs. Vad Niro,  
Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, Mr. A. Ross,  
Mr. D. Crawford, Mr. Taylor.

**VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT  
THE PEAK HOTEL.**

Mr. Addison, Mr. V. Kofod,  
Mr. A. Cadby, Mr. W. H. R. Lorley,  
Mr. Chaudet, Mr. F. Maitland,  
Mr. T. Bowen, Mr. W. R. Needham,  
Mr. F. East, Mr. Modman,  
Mr. W. S. Harrison, Mr. Spofford,  
Mr. G. Howard, Mr. C. E. T. Tiddie,  
Mr. Motte Jones, Mr. Tappin.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

KOWSHING, British steamer, 1,355, T. R. Galaworthy, 1st Dec.—Manila 25th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
CHOW-SANG, British steamer, 1,104, R. C. D. Bradley, and Dec.—Canton 1st December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
MINAMON, British steamer, 327, B. Branch, 2nd Dec.—Sandakan 25th Nov., General—Bartfield & Swire.  
CATHERINE APAC, British steamer, 1,377, J. G. Olsten, and Dec.—Calcutta 16th Nov., and Singapore 24th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HARVARD, American bark, 92, L. A. Colcord, 27th Nov.—Singapore 21st Oct., Timber—Master.  
NAM-CHUN-SHUNG, Chinese schooner, 300, Liu Li-tung, 24th August—Yeo-ou 11th Aug., Timber—Yung Kee.

YUCONIA, American bark, 1,143, Ballard, 14th Sept.—Newcastle (N.S.W.), 23rd July, Coal—Geo. R. Stevens.

CHARTERS TOWERS, British steamer, 1,001, A. Murray, 2nd Dec.—Kutchinotou 26th Nov., Coals—Mitsui Busan Kalsha.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

GORGONIA, American bark, for Whampoa.

ADMIRALTY, German steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

December 1, Charger, American ship, for New York.

December 1, Amoy, German str., for Toulon.

December 1, Profon, British str., for Kuching.

December 1, Doria, German str., for Canton.

December 2, Fokken, British str., for Swatow.

December 2, Gluckburg, German steamer, for Saigon.

December 2, Oceanic, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Catherine Apac, str., from Calcutta, etc.

—76 Chinese.

Per Kowshing, str., from Manila.—2 Europeans and 100 Chinese.

Per Memnon, str., from Sandakan.—Dr. K. Stewart, and 47 Chinese.

Per Hailong, str., from Tamsui, etc.—43 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Charger, American ship, for New York.

Per Amoy, German str., for Toulon.

Per Profon, British str., for Kuching.

Per Doria, German str., for Canton.

Per Fokken, British str., for Swatow.

Per Gluckburg, German str., for Saigon.

Per Oceanic, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE.

\$26.00 per case, 6 Magnums (Dry).  
27.00 do. ... 6 do. (Extra dry).  
25.00 do. ... 24 Quarts (Dry).  
26.00 do. ... 24 Pints (do.).  
27.00 do. ... 24 Quarts (Extra dry).  
27.00 do. ... 24 Pints (do.).

BRANDY.

\$7.50 to \$65 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CLARETS.

\$6 to \$42 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

FRENCH BEER, WHITE WINE, &c., &c., &c.

Prices list on application.

M. S. SASSON & CO., Agents for P. MIGNARD, Esq., Shanghai.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1892. [1172]

FOR SALE.

THE GOOD S. S. "PEKIN" and S. S. "KWONG-MO".

For Particulars apply to

SUI KEE CHAN,

53, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1892. [1130]

THEY LEAD THEM ALL.

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES,

from the well-known Vineyards of Menthe,  
Kohler and Van Bergen, San Francisco and  
JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivia) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.

Four BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh

Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING

MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to

MACONDRAY BROTHERS & CO.,  
Commission Merchants,

No. 50, Water Street,  
Yokohama.

Yokohama, 13th August, 1892. [844]

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER "MONTIARA."

AS SHE NOW LIES IN YAU-MA-TI RAY.

Length ..... 75 feet.

Breadth ..... 17 feet.

Depth of hold ..... 78 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying  
capacity of the Montiara has been increased to  
about 120 tons dead weight.)

The Montiara was built in Singapore, is most  
solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-  
wood frames, has recently been thoroughly  
overhauled